REMARKS

Claim 29 is amended herein. Claims 1-29 remain pending in the application.

IDS

The Office Action alleges that the Applicants are required under 37 CFR 1.105 to provide a description of relevance of each of the references cited in the IDS and identify those references that are of particular relevance to the application.

A careful reading of 37 CFR 1.105 finds no such requirement to provide a description of relevance of each of the references cited in the IDS.

As the Examiner is aware, the Applicants are required to disclose known prior art that is material to patentability under 37 CFR 1.56(a). As such, all of the cited prior art is believed to be material to the examination of the subject application as it has come of light in related applications.

Acknowledgment of the Examiner's review of the documents listed on the PTO-1449 is again respectfully requested.

Objection to the Drawings

The drawings are objected to as allegedly failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) for lacking reference to step 12, disclosed on pages 20 and 21 of the specification.

A Drawing Change Authorization Request is attached hereto, for Fig. 3.

Approval of the proposed drawing correction and withdrawal of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

Objection to the Specification

The specification is objected to for allegedly containing informalities. In particular, an application number is missing, acronyms are not defined, and hyperlinks and/or other browser-executable code are listed that are disallowed under MPEP 608.01.

The specification has been amended to include the missing application number and provide definitions of acronyms that are well known within the art. The hyperlink have been deleted from the specification.

An acronym, RMI that the Examiner specifically objected to is defined on, e.g., page 10, fifth full paragraph.

All of the objections to the specification have been addressed by the Applicants, the Applicants respectfully request the objections be withdrawn.

35 USC 112 First Paragraph Rejection of Claim 29

The Office Action rejected claim 29 as allegedly lacking enablement. In particular, the specification allegedly fails to adequately describe an SMPP relayer, message director to process messages from SMPP relayer and a post collector to obtain at least one target poster.

Beginning at, e.g., page 21 of the specification with a description of Fig. 4, Applicants disclose an SMPPRelayer 402, i.e., an SMPP relayer, as a software element of an MHG. The SMPP relayer forwards messages to a MessageDirector 404, i.e., a message director. The message director retrieves a Poster 408 from a PostCollector, i.e., a post collector, and instructs Poster 408 to process an SMPP Message. The specification goes on to detail such elements used with various classes in Fig. 5 and its corresponding description.

The specification discloses the invention of claim 29 in enough detail to make and/or use the invention. It is respectfully submitted that claim 29 is in full conformance with 35 USC 112. It is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

35 USC 112 Second Paragraph Rejection of Claims 20 and 29

The Office Action rejected claims 20 and 29 as allegedly being indefinite under 35 USC 112. In particular, the claims allegedly lack structures that would clearly define an apparatus.

Claim 20 recites a means for sending a short message, a means for routing a short message and a means for conveying a short message. Claim 29 recites an SMPP relayer, a message director, a poster collector and a poster. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that these elements can be implemented as dedicated hardware and/or as software elements within a piece of hardware. In either implementation, the claims recited structures that define an apparatus.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 20 and 29 are in full conformance with 35 USC 112. It is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 10, 14-17, 20, 23-26 and 29 over Fox

In the Office Action, claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 10, 14-17, 20, 23-26 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Fox, U.S. Patent No. 6,654,786 ("Fox"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-3 and 5-7 recite, *inter alia,* a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message.

Fox appears to disclose a unified interface for sending update notifications to different wireless clients on different wireless networks (Abstract). A proxy server and carrier infrastructure is situated between the Internet and an airnet (Fox, col. 3, lines 62-64). The proxy server performs mapping or translation functions allowing mobile devices to communicate with any one of servers or PCs (Fox, col. 3, line 64-col. 4, line 3). The World Wide Web (WWW) on the Internet uses the communication protocol Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP) (Fox, col. 4, lines 19-21). HTTP controls the connection of an HTML web browser in a PC to a web server (Fox, col. 4, lines 23-26). A messenger program

in the proxy server forms a push message that is sent using a Short Messaging System (Fox, col. 12, lines 55-62).

Fox discloses sending a push message using SMS, i.e., inserting a short message into a SMS protocol message. Sending a short message using SMS message protocol is **NOT** inserting a short message into SMS foreign protocol message, much less into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claims 1-3 and 5-7.

Claims 9, 10, 14-17, 20 and 23-26 recite, *inter alia*, conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message.

Fox discloses conveying a short message using SMS, i.e., the short message is transferred within an SMS using SMS protocol. Conveying a short message using SMS message protocol is **NOT** conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 9, 10, 14-17, 20 and 23-26.

Claims 29 recite, *inter alia*, a poster to convert an SMPP Message into an HTTP protocol POST message.

As discussed above, Fox discloses sending a push message using SMS, i.e., sending a short message using a SMS using a short message protocol message. Fox fails to disclose any type of protocol conversion related to short messages, much less converting a short message into an SMPP Message into an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claim 29.

A benefit of inserting a short message into an HTTP protocol message is, e.g., access of an HTTP network from an SMS enabled wireless device without having to process HTTP protocol. Conventionally, short messages are transferred within a SMS using short message protocol. This limits a network a short message is able to access using SMS alone. Inserting a short message into an HTTP protocol message allows the short message to be transferred over networks that support HTTP protocol, such as the Internet. Thus allowing an SMS enabled device to access an HTTP network without having to process HTTP protocol messages. This greatly increases the available

paths a short message wireless device is able to access and gather information from. The cited prior art fails to disclose or suggest such a benefit.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 10, 14-17, 20, 23-26 and 29 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 8, 12, 18, 21 and 27 over Fox in view of SMPP Interface Spec.

In the Office Action, claims 8, 12, 18, 21 and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Fox in view of SMPP Interface Spec. ("SMPP Interface Spec."). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 8, 12, 18, 21 and 27 are dependent on claims 1, 9 and 20, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 9 and 20.

Claim 8 recites, *inter alia,* a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message.

As discussed above, Fox fails to disclose or suggest a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 8.

The Office Action relies on SMPP Interface Spec. to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Fox to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

SMPP Interface Spec. appears to disclose, and is relied on to disclose, use of a SUBMIT_SM message and a DELIVER_SM message.

SMPP Interface Spec. discloses messages that are transmitted within an SMPP system. Therefore, all of the messages within an SMPP utilize SMPP protocol. SMPP Interface Spec. fails to disclose or suggest inserting a short message a foreign protocol message, much less into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 8.

Neither Fox nor SMPP Interface Spec., either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 8.

Claims 12, 18, 21 and 27 recite, *inter alia*, conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message.

As discussed above, Fox fails to disclose or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 12, 18, 21 and 27.

As discussed above, SMPP Interface Spec. discloses messages that are transmitted within an SMPP system. Therefore, all of the messages within an SMPP utilize SMPP protocol. SMPP Interface Spec. fails to disclose or suggest conveying a short message using a foreign protocol message, much less using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 12, 18, 21 and 27.

Neither Fox nor SMPP Interface Spec., either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 12, 18, 21 and 27.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 8, 12, 18, 21 and 27 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 19 and 28 over Fox in view of SMPP Interface Spec. and Daly

In the Office Action, claims 19 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Fox in view of SMPP Interface Spec., and further in view of Daly et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,393,014 ("Daly"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 19 and 28 are dependent on claims 9 and 20, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 9 and 20.

Claims 19 and 28 recite, *inter alia*, conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message.

As discussed above, neither Fox nor SMPP Interface Spec., either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest conveying a short message

to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 19 and 28.

The Office Action relies on Daly to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Fox and SMPP Interface Spec. to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Daly appears to disclose communicating data to a mobile station from an Internet Protocol (IP) network (Abstract). Data from the mobile station can be transferred from a first network operating under a first protocol to a second network operating under a second protocol (Daly, Abstract). An Enhanced Server can communicate data between an IP network and a handheld device or mobile station (Daly, col. 4, lines 1-6). A teleservice transports datagrams from an application in the IP network to appropriate application in the mobile station through a short message protocol (Daly, col. 5, lines 23-30). The teleservice server translates data from a server such as a web server from an IP to an SMDPP message that includes the data in a form usable by the mobile station (Daly, col. 6, lines 52-55). The server is connected to the Internet and employs HTML (Daly, col. 6, lines 56-57).

Daly discloses connecting a mobile station to the Internet through a teleservice server that translates messages between protocols used by the two networks. Short messages are used to transport datagrams from an application in the IP network to appropriate application in the mobile station. The short messages still exit in an SMDPP protocol. Daly fails to disclose or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 19 and 28.

Neither Fox, SMPP Interface Spec., nor Daly, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 19 and 28.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 19 and 28 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 11 over Fox in view of Menard

In the Office Action, claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Fox in view of Menard et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,667,688 ("Menard"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 11 is dependent on claim 9, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 9.

Claim 11 recites, *inter alia*, conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message.

As discussed above, Fox fails to disclose or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claim 11.

The Office Action relies on Menard to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Fox to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Menard appears to disclose verification by a remote user of an alarm over a long-range wireless communication network such as paging, cell phone and other networks (Abstract). Short messages are used for rapid transport of alarm messages to a remote user (Menard, col. 4, lines 38-50).

Menard discloses using short messages for transport of alarm messages. Menard fails to even mention using an HTTP protocol POST message, much less conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claim 11.

Neither Fox nor Menard, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claim 11.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 11 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 4, 13 and 22 over Fox in view of Wollrath

In the Office Action, claims 4, 13 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Fox in view of *Java-centric Distributed Computing*, Wollrath et al., June 1997 ("Wollrath"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 4, 13 and 22 are dependent on claims 1, 9 and 20, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 9 and 20.

Claim 4 recites, *inter alia,* a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message.

As discussed above, Fox fails to disclose or suggest a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 4.

The Office Action relies on Wollrath to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Fox to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Wollrath appears to disclose Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) that supports pure-Java distributed objects in a seamless manner (page 44, col. 2). An example of using RMI is a stock notification service (Wollrath, page 49, col. 2).

Wollrath discloses use of RMI to send information to a remote applet. Wollrath fails to even mention a short messaging system or an HTTP protocol message, much less a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 4.

Moreover, even if Wollrath disclosed a short message and an HTTP protocol message (which Wollrath fails to do), there is no suggestion in either Fox or Wollrath to use RMI within the system disclosed by Fox, i.e., there is no suggestion to combine the two references.

Neither Fox nor Wollrath, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest a translation module to insert a short message into an HTTP protocol message, as recited by claim 4.

Claims 13 and 22 recite, *inter alia*, conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message.

As discussed above, Fox fails to disclose or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 13 and 22.

As discussed above, Wollrath fails to even mention a short messaging system or an HTTP protocol message, much less conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 13 and 22.

Neither Fox nor SMPP Interface Spec., either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest conveying a short message to an Internet Protocol server using an HTTP protocol POST message, as recited by claims 13 and 22.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 4, 13 and 22 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC

William H. Bollman
Reg. No.: 36,457
Tel. (202) 261-1020
Fax. (202) 887-0336

2000 M Street, N.W. 7th Floor
Washington D.C. 20036-3307
WHB/df

ANNOTATED MARKED-UP DRAWINGS

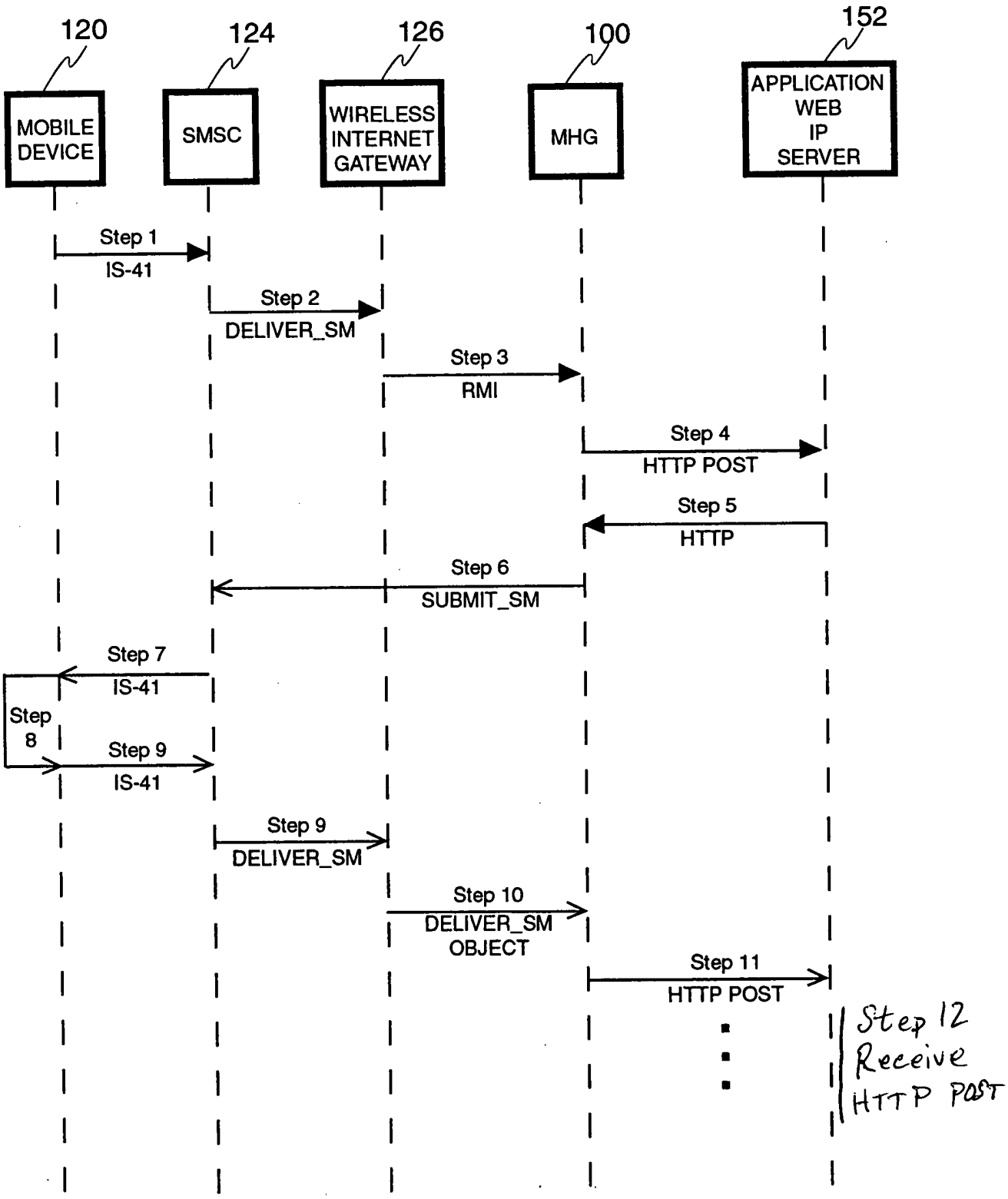
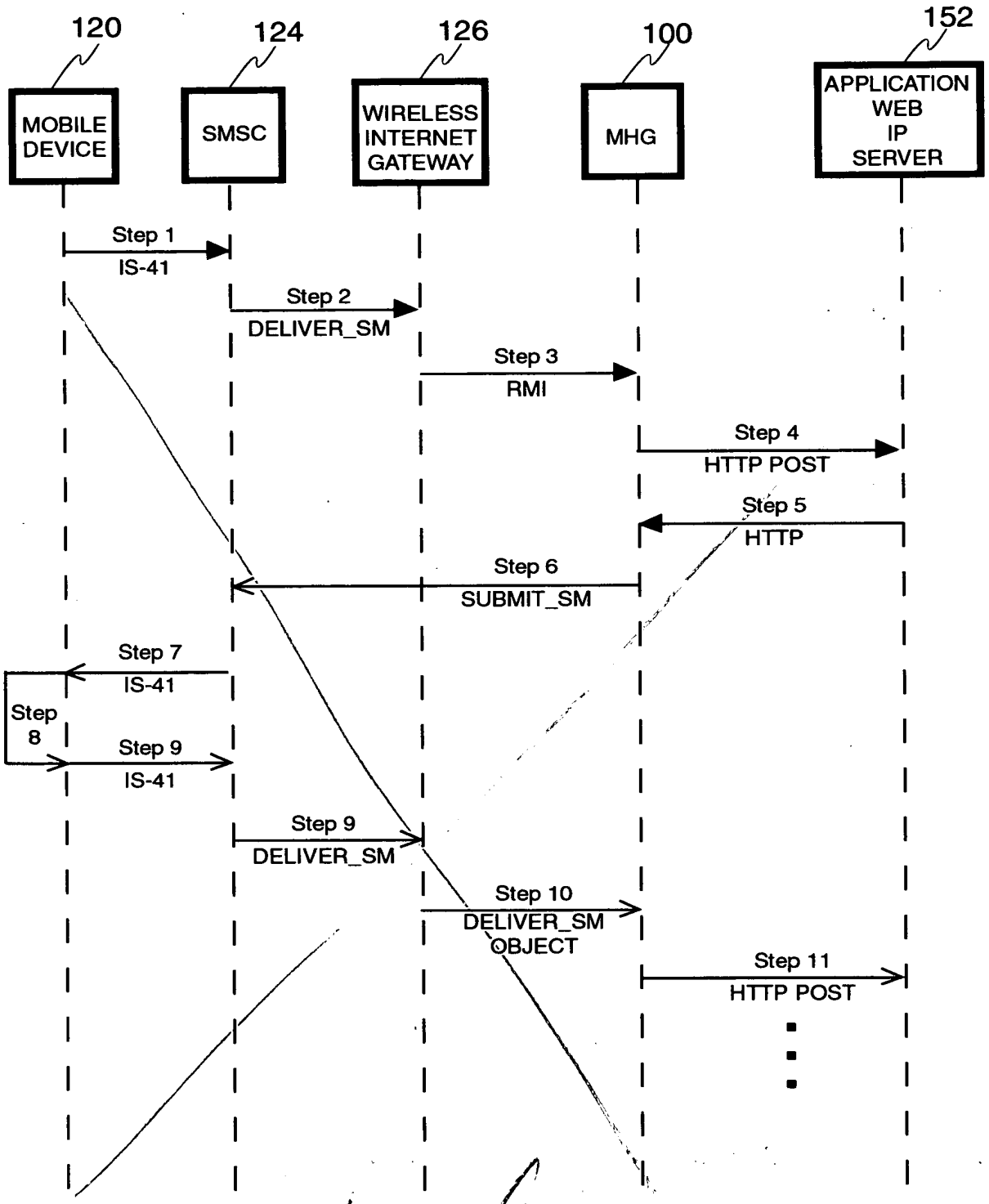


FIG. 3



Replaced

FIG. 3